



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The exercises at the end of each chapter are very good, being well selected and practical. They are of the same type as those found in the books by Strayer and Charters mentioned above. The type of exercise which distinguishes Thorndike's *Principles of Teaching* is usually lacking, that is, exercises which present real source material for the reader of the book to analyze.

Both the author and publishers are to be congratulated, the former upon the interesting, practical, and effective character of her work, the latter upon the excellent quality of the presswork, paper, and binding.

S. C. PARKER

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Citizens in Industry. By CHARLES RICHMOND HENDERSON. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1915. Pp. xix+342.

Retrospection is never out of place; and in our age of rapid industrial expansion and development it is especially desirable to pause now and then to see where we are going, how far we have gone, and what we have accomplished. Dr. Henderson's volume *Citizens in Industry* performs precisely this function of review and retrospection with the purpose of making clear our present location in the course of industrial progress.

The opening chapter sets out the industrial situation and its problems. The following chapters consider in detail the progress and present condition of various features of industrial welfare: health and efficiency; economic inducements to secure efficiency; methods of improving conditions of home life, of employees; responsibility for homeless and youthful employees; education, both cultural and vocational; experiments in industrial democracy. Seldom is it that a more comprehensive general view of the contemporary situation in the working world is presented in so brief a space. Dr. Henderson was confined by no political or geographical boundaries. Illustrations from Chicago; Essen, Germany; Madras, India; Tuskegee, Alabama; Osaka, Japan; Paris; Holland; China, crowd one after the other.

Particular interest attaches to this book because the last work with which Dr. Henderson was engaged was the reading of its proof. The volume reflects both his deep personal sympathy with the working-man and his unshaken conviction that we shall reach a democratic solution of the labor problem.

LEONARD D. WHITE

CLARK COLLEGE

Effective Public Speaking. By FREDERICK B. ROBINSON, A.M., PH.D. Chicago: LaSalle Extension University, 1915. Pp. iv+467.

Dr. Robinson, in somewhat over four hundred and fifty pages of the present volume, covers the entire field of speech structure and delivery. The book is divided into twenty-five lessons. Each chapter is followed by test questions

which aim to sum up for the student the important principles. The author is to be commended for a very lucid statement of his ideas and for the freshness of much of his illustrative material. The book is quite obviously prepared for correspondence study and the necessities of this particular field of textbook-making have impelled a more elaborately detailed treatment than would ordinarily be required in a book of this sort. *Effective Public Speaking*, although admirably adapted to the correspondence-school idea, is by that very fact qualified in its value as a manual for general classroom work. The teacher of public speaking would do well, however, to acquaint himself with the contents of the new volume.

ANDREW T. WEAVER

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

The Feelings of Man. By N. A. HARVEY. Baltimore: Warwick & York. Pp. viii+276.

Although written by a normal-school teacher, this book treats of the feelings, not from their pedagogical aspect, but from the point of view of systematic psychology. Those interested primarily in educational applications will find no predigested materials for their immediate use.

The conception of feeling presented deviates from the more conventional treatments. Feeling is identified with the emotions, moods, and sentiments. Feelings differ in kind, strength, and affective tone. Pain and pleasure are thus attributes of feeling. The conception of pain as a sensation is discarded. Feeling or emotion is wholly subjective and has no sensational content. The conception is thus diametrically opposed to the theory of James, who regards emotion as comprised mainly of sensational content, differences in kind being due to differences in sensational components.

Explanation is frankly neural. The neural correlate of feeling is resistance in brain centers. Each of the other aspects of mental life is also stated in neural terms and a large part of the book is devoted to working out the logical relations between the various neural correlates and explaining in this manner the factual relations which feeling bears to consciousness, intellect, memory, attention, and will. The validity of the neural hypothesis is frankly recognized to depend upon its pragmatic and explanatory value.

Like all theoretical systematizations in this field, the conception will probably win but a limited number of adherents. The treatment is expository and argumentative throughout and the attempt to be clear, precise, and convincing at times renders the discussion somewhat labored and monotonous.

HARVEY CARR

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO